

(Some of the local shepherds refer to the two peaks as "Yanahuacra," a most strikingly apt name, since from the south the Huamashraju group does closely resemble "black cow's horns."—*Editor*.) Bad weather again plagued us with six inches of wet snow at 13,400 feet. Finally it cleared and we ascended the south slopes of the *quebrada* to place a high camp at 16,000 feet. Huamashraju's glacier-polished granite, covered by several feet of "south-slope powder," made the ascent the next day, August 4, grueling, though the summit was reached in superb weather. We then descended, crossed a high saddle and climbed the south face and west ridge of Huamashraju Este. The ascent of about 400 feet above this high saddle was extremely steep and exposed. We stopped just below the tiny summit platform as night approached and descended via a series of rappels. This fine pair of summits required some 400 feet of fixed line for security.

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*Artesonraju, Cordillera Blanca, and Jatunhuma and Ausangate, Cordillera Vilcanota.* On April 30 the Germans Werner Kabl and Horst Caha made the fourth ascent of Artesonraju, climbing the north ridge. Then they went to the Cordillera Vilcanota where on June 5 and 6 they traversed the three summits of Jatunhuma from south to north (19,948, 20,046 and 20,150 feet), the third ascent of the main peak and the second of the other two. After returning from the Hacienda Tinki, on June 19 and 20 they climbed Ausangate (20,788 feet) by its south ridge. In the Vilcanota they followed the routes of the last Munich expedition in 1966. (See *A.A.J.*, 1967, 15:2, pp. 395-6.) Their Bolivian climbs are covered in the section on that country.

*Huascarán.* Paul Dix and Roger Hart reached the summit of Huascarán on July 11. They climbed the normal route through the Garganta.

*Pisco, Cordillera Blanca.* On July 19 Rolando Cabezas and Luis Campos, Chileans, and Felipe Palominos, Peruvian, reached the summit of Pisco (c. 19,000 feet) by the normal route. The expedition of the Chilean Club Nacional de Andinismo y Ski was led by Maximino Fernández Fraile.

*El Misti, Cordillera Volcánica and Climbs in the Cordillera Blanca.* Dick Birnie of Dartmouth College and I spent a productive month in the Arequipa area, visiting El Misti and Ubinas. Our first climb of Misti

(19,166 feet; probably first climbed by Spaniards in 1677), which we made with Fred Ayres, served only to introduce us to the mountain, for reaching the summit we discovered that a visit to the crater and its fumaroles to collect gas samples would involve a thousand-foot descent and a climb back up scree slopes perched almost at the angle of repose. After a look at the crater of Ubinas (18,610 feet) on July 2, we decided that to get gas samples there we needed a larger party. Back on Misti we reached the summit in four days with all our gear. We descended to the crater and were successful in obtaining gas, condensate and mineral samples. Dr. Ayres has the gas samples at Reed College for analysis, Birnie the condensates at Dartmouth and I the minerals here at the California Institute of Technology. On July 26, Arlene Blum, Paul Pennington, Bill Ross, Peter Schindler and I arrived by truck at the lower Llanganuco lakes. After several days establishing Base Camp at 13,000 feet, we set a high camp at 15,000 feet just below the northwest ridge of Yanapaccha Norte (17,651 feet). Despite an early start on July 29, soft snow and a lack of acclimatization delayed our summit "brunch" until slightly after noon. Snow conditions became worse as we descended. What began as a descent under tension belay soon became a glissade under tension, leapfrogging leads. As we approached our exit from the northwest ridge onto the flatter glacier below, the second rope slipped and unable to halt their fall, Schindler and Ross disappeared from view over the south side of the ridge. We found them at the bottom of the snow slope where their rope had snubbed a rock and prevented a further fall. Ross suffered only an arm injury, but Schindler had broken both ankles. He was able to return to High Camp that evening and with the aid of porters from Huaraz was evacuated two days later. Pennington, Blum and I turned to Pisco (c. 19,000 feet) after a heavy, two-day snowstorm. From camp between Pisco and the Huandoyos we waded up easy snow slopes to the summit on August 6. Rejoined by Bill Ross, without delay we packed most of the remaining food and set off across the *quebrada* for Chopicalqui (20,998 feet). Our first summit attempt on August 11 was thwarted by the same fresh snow conditions we had encountered on Pisco. How far the summit still lay above our high point we discovered two days later when we climbed that entire part of the route in less than an hour from High Camp. Still delayed by the deep snow, Pennington, Ross and I exchanged leads frequently, reaching the heavily corniced summit late in the afternoon. We remained on top only long enough to fly the Swiss flag which Peter had hoped to take to the top.

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